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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

MARCH 29

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DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing to respectfully urge inclusion of cheese in the national school lunch program.

As I understand it, cheese has not been available for school lunches for several months.

Fortunately, the surplus stockpiles have diminished; however, I believe it would be most worthwhile to encourage the purchase of cheese on the market for inclusion in the program.

In my judgment, this would add an important, healthful food to the diet of our 13 1/2 million students now enjoying school lunches.

In addition, it would help to stabilize the market for dairy products, e.g., by heading off—partially, at least—a dropback in prices, during the flush milk production season ahead.

With appreciation for the consideration I know you will give this matter, and with all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1961.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: This is in reply to your letter of March 18, requesting that the Department purchase cheese on the open market for use in the national school lunch program.

As you indicated, the Department has not acquired sufficient quantities of this product under price-support operations to permit nationwide distribution to schools. For many months the market price of cheese has been very strong, consequently, very little has been offered by the industry.

"We appreciate your desire to have the Department purchase cheese for the national school lunch program. You appreciate, of course, that at this period in the school year the funds made available for direct purchases of food commodities for the national school lunch program have either been expended or obligated. However, if Congress again appropriates money for next year's school lunch program, and the Department does not acquire significant amounts of cheese under price-support activities, we will give proper consideration to this food item when the purchase plans for next year's program are formulated.

Thank you for your letter and your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE FREEMAN,
Secretary.

MARCH 20, 1961.

The undersigned members of the Waupaca County Farm Improvement Association wish to support Senator Wiley in his request of Secretary Freeman to put cheese back in the school lunch program.

Signed by Milton Hintz and 56 other citizens of the State of Wisconsin.

"HAND IN HAND"

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at the Brotherhood Week dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, held at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, February 16, the motion picture, "Hand in Hand," received the National Brotherhood award for its outstanding contribution to the cause of brotherhood.

It is the prayerful hope of all men of good will that we are steering a sure course to a better world in which brotherhood and mutual understanding for our fellow man, whatever may be his race, color, or creed will prevail. A message that contributes effectively to this

goal must be cherished and treasured. It is the theme of this motion picture which was made in England by its sensitive and perceptive young producer, Helen Winston.

"Hand in Hand" is a simple story about two children, a Catholic boy and a Jewish girl, schoolmates and neighbors, whose deep friendship and affection is, for a time, threatened when they are suddenly confronted by the ugly facts of bias and religious prejudice. Terrified by this threat to their happy companionship, the boy and girl nevertheless transcend every difficulty that lies in their path, and come, in the end, to know that God may be worshipped in many ways, but that there is only one God.

This simple story is truly a thing of beauty—an achievement for which producer, director, the players and all associated with the production, including Columbia Pictures, the releasing company, are to be warmly congratulated.

Through the innocent directness and complete faith of the two children, we are all called to account for our frequent failure to perceive the eternal truth that all men are equal and are brothers.

I have no illusions as to the miracles of understanding one motion picture can create, but I think that, in "Hand in Hand," the producer and her workers have made a highly articulate and invaluable contribution to the struggle for universal understanding in which we are all so deeply engaged.

It is a happy thing to recognize that upon the release of "Hand in Hand," sophisticated critics were enthusiastic in their praise of this lovely film, with its simple message of love and brotherhood.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, it is often difficult to decide when problems are well enough understood to call for action. Too frequently, action is taken without sufficient knowledge or thought, which, in the end, produces a myriad of unforeseen complications. On the other hand, it is even more the case that sound, practical solutions to serious problems languish for lack of action. Indeed, to know when to draw the line of action is an important measure of sound, legislative judgment.

The St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times editorial page has recently indicated its belief in the legislative judgment of my colleague, Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr., of New Jersey, chairman of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, in his effort to seek equitable, workable, legislative solutions to the many and complex problems relating to migratory farmworkers and their families. The editorial, after noting the vital importance of the migrant farmworker to our everyday lives, said that, "the New Jersey Senator's persistency has been admirable." I concur in that thought, and, with the Times, "hope that it finally pays off."

Because of the timeliness of its plea, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this editorial from the March 4, 1961, St. Petersburg Times, appearing at

page 14A, printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ANOTHER TRY AT WORKER RELIEF

Indefatigable Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr., Democrat, of New Jersey, is ready to try it again, but he is sure to encounter, as he has often, the "same" classical opposition to his program to improve the lot of migrant farmworkers that has been argued now for decades.

It might be, however, that despite the expected, almost guaranteed, opposition, he will come closer to success this year than ever before. This is because the Kennedy administration favors his recommendations, whereas in previous administrations, and notably in the last one, there was a split in the Cabinet. Mr. Eisenhower's Labor Secretary, Arthur J. Altmeyer, was for migrant labor reform, while Agriculture Secretary Benson was against it.

Mr. Williams would enact legislation on the simple theory that big farming should bear the same responsibilities toward labor as the industry. Indeed, in his view, an employer is an employer, and there is nothing sacrosanct about a farmer who can hire 100 people, as differentiated from a manufacturer who hires the same number. Therefore, he would establish minimum wages, provide for collective bargaining and prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age. This seems nothing more than reasonable, but when the big fruit and vegetable assembly-line producers get finished with it, it is going to seem as if an all-powerful government is thrashing a poor one-sided, one-mule farmer with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

The way Senator Benson put it, no such program should be enacted because it would cost the producers money. Meanwhile, the average migrant farmworker has had an income of \$750 a year, and in most cases an entire family working in the fields and orchards brought in less than \$1,000 annually.

Mr. Williams' proposals would go further than make these fundamental rights available to farm as well as to factory workers. There will be some classic opposition, to these, too, but, interestingly enough, the farmers themselves, probably will be acquiescent in many instances. He would provide Federal payments to States to help pay the cost of education for migrant children, as well as for adult education, would authorize welfare grants, and would set up a construction fund for modern housing for migrants.

The truth of the matter, which seems to escape some lawmakers and their constituents involved, is that the migrant farmworker is an integral part of our national labor force. His production is a vital part of our national economy. Florida, as only one example, would be in a sad state of affairs without them.

At the same time, his problems are peculiar, and therefore need special attention. As important as he is, he still lives, as Mr. Williams put it, in one of "the islands of despair that exist in this country." The New Jersey Senator's persistency on his behalf has been admirable. Under this administration, let us hope that it finally pays

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article from the Washington Daily News of Wednesday, March 29, 1961, entitled "John Birch Founder Would Repeal the 20th Century."